



# Standing Committee on the Legislative Assembly

## Report on Proposals for the Restoration of Ontario's Parliament Building

2nd Session 33rd Parliament  
36 Elizabeth II







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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
ASSEMBLÉE LÉGISLATIVE

TORONTO, ONTARIO  
M7A 1A2

The Honourable Hugh Edighoffer, M.P.P.,  
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir,

Your Standing Committee on the Legislative Assembly has  
the honour to present its Report and commends it to the  
House.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Mike Breaugh". The signature is stylized with a large, flowing "M" and "B".

Michael J. Breaugh, M.P.P.  
Chairman

Queen's Park  
10 February 1987

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A. SMIRLE FORSYTH  
Clerk of the Committee



## Introduction

In December, 1986, the Committee appointed a Sub-committee on Members' Services to review and report on the services provided to members of the Legislative Assembly. The Sub-committee is composed of the following members of the Committee:- Remo Mancini, Chairman, Maurice Bossy, John Turner and David Warner.

The first matter which the Sub-committee chose to review was the restoration of our Parliament Building.

## Massachusetts State House Preservation Programme

On Monday, 5 January 1987, the Chairman and members of the Sub-committee on Members' Services, Messrs. Mancini, Morin [substituting for Mr Bossy], Turner and Warner, met with officials representing the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at the State House building in Boston, Massachusetts. The officials who met with the Sub-committee were John Warren, Advisor, Senate Art Committee; Jack Patrick, Director, State Capitol Preservation Project; and John I. Carlson, Jr., Deputy Commissioner, Division of Capital Planning and Operations. The Assistant Clerk of the Senate, Doug Boyer, made the arrangements for the meetings and accompanied the Sub-committee throughout the day.

In January, 1984, the Massachusetts legislature approved a \$28 million State House preservation programme. It had become apparent that new improvements would have to be made to State House to keep the building as an efficient, working state capital. Proposals included new heating and air conditioning systems, major roof and skylight repairs, exterior brick, stone and window renewal and better handicapped access.

Ann Beha Associates of Boston was retained to produce an historic structure report on the State House. The historic structure report detailed the history of the building construction and its renovation. The history of each room in the building was investigated. This included the colour of paint used, carpeting or floor covering, wood type and colour, furniture, drapes or curtains, lighting, artwork, statuary, repairs or alterations and the occupants. An inventory of all existing furniture, artwork, and other articles in the building was also made. The state and national archives and various libraries and private sources were consulted for architectural drawings and notes, plans, purchase orders, requisitions, photographs, and descriptions in documents. Note was also taken of paint, furnishings and customs of the period. The report also recommended ways



in which to carry out the proposed work.

Following the historic structures report, the Boston-based firm of Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson and Abbott was selected to draft the construction documents. Specialized consultants were retained to chip away at layers of paint to find the original layer of paint and determine its colour and type, to report on floor tiles and carpets, to examine the windows with a view to restoring them whenever possible, to study the reproduction of original lighting fixtures and period fixtures, and to report on art in the building. Photographs were taken of all areas in the building, especially of the areas in urgent need of repair. These same photographs were retained for use in showing supporters and critics alike the state of disrepair of the building and to emphasize the necessity of the project.

The result of this one and one-half year project was a master plan documenting the historic features of State House and outlining the approach to be taken in the restoration and preservation of the historic building.

There is some 500,000 square feet of space in State House, making it too big a project to undertake all at once without disturbing the legislative and executive processes. The Office of Facilities Management of the Division of Capital Planning and Operations has, therefore, scheduled the construction and restoration of State House in a number of phases.

The Sub-committee was advised that State House is under the jurisdiction of the Executive and that the State House restoration and preservation project was likewise under the control of the Governor and his administration. There is no formal proposal to involve the legislature in the work being undertaken in the building which it occupies although it was suggested that there was a good chance that a committee of the legislature may be involved in the maintenance of the building after the project has been completed.

Dr Warren advised the Sub-committee that the project had been proposed by Governor Michael Dukakis. He said that the project had not received much publicity but that which was received had been favourable. Dr Warren noted that the citizens of the State take great pride in State House and that there is a very favourable climate in Boston, indeed throughout the State, for restoration projects. Both of these factors facilitated the work of those advancing the project.

Right from the beginning of the project, ties were established with the local historical societies, restoration groups and the Massachusetts Historic



Commission. This was a good public relations gesture and was also important in tracing many of the aspects of the building's history, furnishings and occupants. These groups see the project as a model of what can be done in the restoration of other buildings throughout the State.

Dr Warren stressed the need for a co-ordinator with good administrative skills, good "people" skills, and political sensitivity, and with the ability to establish a good working relationship with the artistic community.

Funding for the project is completely from the public treasury. A grant from the federal government is available because State House is a federal historic building. Every attempt is being made to purchase pieces of furniture or art which were in the building. Two chairs dating back to 1798 have been purchased for \$30,000. Other furnishings were found in government attics and restored for use. Still other furnishings are on loan from museums and historical societies. An important part of the project is in encouraging individuals or corporations to donate furnishings or artwork of an historic nature. Tax credits are available for such donations and are an incentive to such persons to donate.

Specific rooms in State House have been designated as being rooms of primary significance. These rooms will be restored on a priority basis. Some rooms, such as the Senate Reception Room, have already been restored or renovated as part of earlier projects. In the early 1970s, the legislature adjourned for 6 months in order that restoration work could be undertaken in the Senate and House of Representatives chambers. It would not be possible to adjourn for 6 months today to undertake restoration work because the Constitution provides for maximum recess of 60 days. At the present time, the office of the President of the Senate is being restored. Period paint, carpeting, draperies, light fixtures and furnishings are being used in the room, and wall and ceiling stencils and the woodwork are being restored.

The present plans call for the protection of the interior and exterior of the building from further deterioration. An extensive exterior restoration project is planned. Part of the exterior work involves the construction of a 100 car underground parking garage. This garage is to be constructed on the site of a parkette adjacent to State House. Once construction is completed, the parkette will be restored.

As part of the interior restoration, an Italian courtyard or atrium will be constructed in an enclosure within the structure. This project is being undertaken at the behest of the wife of the Governor. The atrium will be used as an area for official functions. A small serving



area to be used by caterers or a kitchen has been discussed but no firm decision has been taken with respect to this matter.

The construction of 8 committee rooms on two levels in the basement is planned. Each level would have approximately 4,000 square feet of committee room space.

The interior restoration phase would also involve the renovation of legislators' offices, the provision of central heating and air conditioning and window renewal. Wherever possible the original window frames and casings will be preserved. Modern, sealed window frames will not be used.

The Sub-committee was advised that the project planners have 20,000 square feet of what is described as "swing space", that is space which is used to temporarily accommodate people while construction is underway in parts of State House which they previously occupied.

Dr Warren noted that although there is a high priority given to local and national products, workers and companies, products, workers and companies from outside the United States are also used in the project.

#### Pennsylvania Capitol Building Preservation Programme

On Wednesday, 7 January 1987, the Sub-committee met with officials of the Capitol Preservation Committee of the legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Harrisburg, including Representative Joseph R. Pitts, Chairman of the Committee, Ruthann Hubbert, Administrative Assistant to the Committee, and Richard Sauers, a civil war historian working for the Committee. The Sub-committee also met with Matthew Ryan, Republican Leader in the House of Representatives and a former Speaker of the House.

The Sub-committee had an extensive tour of the Capitol Building and the new legislative Building, as well as the other buildings in the capitol complex, including the State Library, the South Office Building and the Executive Office Building. The Sub-committee also toured the facility used for the conservation of several hundred civil war flags which have been on display in the rotunda of the Capitol Building since 1913.

In 1982, the Pennsylvania legislature created an independent agency, the Capitol Preservation Committee, to supervise and co-ordinate the historic preservation of the State Capitol Building and the preservation and restoration of historical documents, artifacts and other



resources located in or associated with the State Capitol Building. The Committee was authorized to develop a comprehensive plan and programme for the historic preservation and restoration of the State Capitol Building. Further, it was given the power to monitor the making of all major repairs, alterations and improvements in and about the State Capitol Building, including the furnishing and refurnishing of the Building, where such repairs, alterations or improvements would alter or otherwise affect the architectural and historical integrity of the Building.

The Committee monitors the maintenance, restoration, preservation and rehabilitation of historical documents, artifacts and other historical objects located within and around, or associated with the State Capitol Building. It may also acquire artifacts, documents and other historical objects which contribute to the significance of the Building. Gifts or bequests of artifacts, documents and other historical objects relating to the State Capitol Building or the history of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania may be received by the Committee. The Committee may accept grants and subsidies from and enter into agreements with any federal or Commonwealth agency.

The Capitol Preservation Committee is composed of:

- (a) 4 members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate (two from the majority and two from the minority);
- (b) 4 members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House (two from the majority and two from the minority);
- (c) 1 person appointed by the Chief Justice, who is not a member of the judiciary;
- (d) the Secretary of the Department of General Services or his designee;
- (e) the Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission or his designee;
- (f) the Secretary of the State Art Commission; and
- (g) 3 members appointed by the Governor, who shall include individuals with experience in restoration of monumental buildings or a background in historical restoration or fine arts conservation.

Other than legislators appointed by the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House, no other member of the Committee may be a member of the executive,



legislative or judicial branch of government at the time of appointment.

The legislation also provided for the establishment of a Capitol Restoration Trust Fund to be administered by the Committee. The Fund is independent of the General Fund [the equivalent of the Consolidated Revenue Fund] and is maintained by the State Treasurer. It is designed to receive and utilize money through the appropriation of public funds and the receiving of contributions from citizens, associations, corporations and foundations. Each year, \$2.8 million has been appropriated by the legislature for the Restoration Trust Fund. The Subcommittee noted that the monies appropriated each year for the Restoration Trust Fund may accumulate in the Fund from year to year.

The Pennsylvania officials stressed the importance of the legislature appropriating in its own budget the necessary funds for the restoration of the State Capitol and that the funds not form part of the budget negotiations which go on between the departments of the Government.

The Committee has prepared publications on the history of the General Assembly and the State Capitol and has acquired historical materials for use in future publications and research.

The Committee has undertaken two principal projects to date. They are the "Save the Flags" project and the Mural and Dome restoration project. A public subscription campaign to sponsor the preservation of the Civil War colours of Pennsylvania has been undertaken. Individual citizens, civic groups, fraternal organizations, heritage groups, veterans organizations, Chambers of Commerce, business and trade associations and labour organizations have contributed their time and money towards the project. The Subcommittee had the privilege of touring the facility where the flags are being preserved and stored and of discussing the project with the conservators and military historian associated with the Preservation Committee.

In May, 1984, the Committee undertook an extensive restoration project involving murals and other smaller paintings in the Capitol Rotunda. The Rotunda was painted, marble was cleaned, decorative plaster elements repaired and repainted, and elaborate fixtures and moldings regilded. Leaks in the dome which caused damage to the murals and other parts of the Rotunda have been repaired and nine sensors have been imbedded in the walls to monitor the moisture still in the dome walls. The results are magnificent.



The work of the Capitol Preservation Committee has been documented through regular newsletters and articles prepared for publication in newspapers and journals across the State which give details of various projects and have pictures of the work undertaken. In the October, 1986, newsletter, for instance, the Committee wrote about the Rotunda murals, dome leak repairs, repairs to the mosaic tile floors, restoration of stained glass windows, the purchase of cut crystal globes for lighting fixtures throughout the building, the Rotunda murals, plans for a storage site for the Civil War flags and anecdotes of Pennsylvania's Civil War flags (number 4 in a series). The newsletters are very informative and in an easy-to-read format.

The Preservation Committee has recorded the work it has undertaken on film and has prepared video cassettes which may be shown to interested groups around the State by legislators or others involved in the projects. These are excellent means of making known the work which is being undertaken and explaining the value the taxpayers are getting for their money.

The Committee has advertised in State and national newspapers for artifacts relating to the history of the State Capitol Buildings and Ms Hubbert has developed close ties with antique dealers and historical societies who may be aware of the availability of certain historically important pieces of furniture or art.

Persons are also encouraged to donate items. An independent appraiser is retained by the Committee to value particular items. Such donations are tax deductible. Persons who donate items are presented with a citation or plaque which is sealed and signed by the Committee at an official presentation ceremony. A photographer is present to record the event and legislators representing the district in which the contributor resides are present and take an active part in the ceremonies. In this way, legislators are encouraged to support the project and the project itself benefits from the publicity generated by the donation ceremonies. Medallions have been minted and a plate produced and are used to recognize contributions to the work of the Committee.

Within 6 months of the establishment of the Capitol Preservation Committee, the Committee commissioned an historical structures report and preservation plan which will serve as the basis for decisions and recommendations about ongoing and future preparation and restoration of the Capitol and the furnishings and decorative arts which are part of it. The documents provide a history of the Capitol and its architecture, furnishings and decorative arts, as well as the physical history of the buildings and the preparation of a preservation plan. A copy of

these documents is appended [see Appendix I] to illustrate the complexity of the work necessary to be undertaken in any project involving a legislative building.

In the restoration of the State Capitol Building, a Projects Sub-committee has been established to consider the restoration projects to be undertaken and to rank in priority such projects. Unlike in California, where a complete restoration/renovation of the Capitol Building was undertaken, the project in Harrisburg will be conducted on a room-by-room or section-by-section basis.

The Sub-committee was most impressed with the construction and renovation project initiated by the General Assembly to alleviate office space deficiencies and cut energy costs. A new legislative building is being completed and will be opened in a few months. It will connect the State Capitol Building, the Executive Office Building and the North and South Office Buildings. The new legislative building is located on the site of a parking lot to the rear of the State Capitol Building.

When it is occupied, it will contain offices for about 100 senators and representatives, legislative committee rooms, suites for committee chairmen, holding and briefing rooms for visitors, offices for the Capitol Police, and a new dining facility with a very modern kitchen and private dining rooms which may be reserved by legislators. The building also has a fully equipped press theatre. As well, there are 3 levels of underground parking which will accommodate 750 vehicles. The garage, loading area, garbage handling area and heating plant occupy 690,000 square feet. There is 117,000 square feet of office space on 2 levels.

Handicapped persons will have a barrier-free environment in the new legislative building.

The Sub-committee was very impressed with the complex. The work undertaken is a remarkable blending of the old with the new. Other buildings in the complex are slated for restoration during this decade.

The Sub-committee received documents which summarize the work in other jurisdictions in the United States on the renovation and preservation of State capitols and these documents are appended to this Report for the information of the House [see Appendix II].



## Recommendations

Your Committee is of the opinion that it is absolutely necessary that a comprehensive restoration of the Parliament Building be undertaken as soon as possible. In any renovation programme, care must be taken to strike a balance between the preservation of the building as an historic structure and its function as a safe and useful edifice for legislative activities. To ensure that this balance is struck, the restoration of the Parliament Building will require significant direction from the users of the building, the members of the Legislative Assembly.

Your Committee therefore recommends,

1. That a special committee of the House, chaired by the Speaker and the Chairman of the Standing Committee on the Legislative Assembly and composed of one member from each of the parties in the House, be appointed to supervise and co-ordinate the restoration of the Parliament Building.

To assist this special committee, an advisory panel should be established with representation from the Ministry of Government Services and other groups including the Ontario Heritage Foundation, the Ontario Historical Society and the Ontario Association of Architects.

Your Committee further recommends,

2. That an historic structure report similar to one conducted in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, be commissioned immediately as a preliminary step to the preparation of a comprehensive restoration plan.





A P P E N D I X    I





**A Historic Structure Report  
Conceptual Submission**

**for**

**THE PENNSYLVANIA CAPITOL**

**Harrisburg, Pennsylvania**

**prepared by**

**MENDEL.MESICK.COHEN.WAITE.HALL ARCHITECTS**

**388 Broadway  
Albany, New York  
(518) 463-2276**

**March 1985**

## INTRODUCTION

The following pages contain a brief description of the discipline and procedures for preparing a Historic Structure Report. Although the procedures are general, in those cases where specific data about the Pennsylvania Capitol may illustrate or modify them, the appropriate application is made. This submission also suggests several modifications to the Scope of Work that we believe will make the Report a better documentation of the building's history, and one that will be more convenient and usable for those in the future who will need to be guided by its information.

In order to prepare even for this introductory presentation, we have made a cursory review of both the existing drawings and the physical fabric of the Capitol. We are fortunate in this project that our coordinator has considerable prior familiarity with the building and its history. We are fortunate, too, to be building upon the fine groundwork of Heritage Studies, whose comprehensive approach to the project has already provided us with new avenues of exploration, and to be working with the dedicated staff of the Capitol Preservation Committee, whose long-standing knowledge of and dedication to the Pennsylvania Capitol are constantly evident.



## THE MAJOR COMPONENTS OF A HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

1. The Historic Study: In planning for the preservation of a historic building, it is important to understand its beginning and subsequent development, Restoration, and even adaptation, must properly be based upon the original architect's design intent and execution. In the case of the Pennsylvania Capitol, the historical analysis is made more intriguing by the fact that the present Capitol seems to have been built largely around an earlier, but never completed, building. That construction was made on the site of a still earlier Capitol that had been destroyed by fire. The extent, if any, to which the earlier buildings were incorporated into and remain in the Capitol is a fascinating question that is still to be explored.

In addition to the very specific chronicle of the development of the Capitol and its grounds, the times and personalities surrounding its creation must be investigated in order to understand fully why it is what it is and to make of it what it was meant to be. A study of the history of architectural taste, contemporary politics, and the other works of the building's designer are all critical to a full understanding of the Capitol as an artifact of history. It is only through the discipline of such a study that one can proceed without whim or uncertainty to prepare a plan for the appropriate treatment of the building.

2. The Inventory of Existing Conditions: In order to provide for a future grounded in the past, one must have a complete understanding of the present. No matter how strong and detailed the original documentation, and no matter how insightful the study of the documents, more information and insight will be gathered from the building itself than from any other source. In order fully to know the building, one must peer into every corner, at every surface, and, sometimes, even below the surface. Like an archeologist, one must consider every irregularity to determine its reason, its origin, and its significance. It is

the amalgamation of this systematic penetration into the existing fabric with the data provided by past documentation that provides the basis for correct future treatment. One must read the books, then one must read the artifact.

3. The Preservation Plan: The third major division of a Historic Structure Report is the assemblage and synthesis of all collected data, both historical and architectural, into a plan for capital and operational improvements--the Preservation Plan. This document will probe the evolving role of the Capitol in the housing of State government, and will consider its future potential for use at a time when the Governor, as well as many of its current Legislative occupants, will have moved to other quarters. It then will suggest an appropriate fit of the remaining functions into the building. Having previously identified areas of alteration, it will propose appropriate restorative actions. It will then switch from the macro scale to the micro scale, examining in detail the building's materials and recommending procedures for their stabilization, conservation, replacement, and restoration as required. Certain of these procedures will require the intervention of an outside building contractor or conservator, while others may become part of normal maintenance policy. These will be identified and a construction program, with cost estimates, prepared as a first step in the process of building renewal.



## SIGNIFICANT ITEMS WITHIN THE MAJOR WORK CATEGORIES

1. The Historic Study: Conventionally, a Historic Structure Report is prepared by a single group of architects and historians working in day-to-day proximity to one another and providing constant mutual review and feedback. In this instance, though, the procedure is modified by the employment of separate consultants to deal with the major disciplines of history and architecture. Close communication during the exploratory period of the study is critical. For the architect to determine with accuracy the original form of the building and its alterations, there must be immediate access to all early descriptive documents and photographs, with ready availability of reproductions sufficient in quality that all details of the original are fully discernable.

As the historian may feed research observations to the architect, the architect may well develop, from his probing into the building fabric, insights into its history that have not been fully and clearly recorded in the documents. In the case of the Pennsylvania Capitol, the architect, in the function of compiler of the final report, will have the opportunity to incorporate these readings from the artifact into the final study.

2. The Survey of Existing Conditions: This phase is the primary base for all other work by the architectural consultant and, in many ways, for the entire report. Just as it will indicate all immediate conservation needs, it will tell stories about the building's history and development in a way that cannot be found in written accounts. The existing conditions survey will have three major portions,---measured drawings, room-by-room descriptions and photographs, and analytical evaluation,---all necessary to the preparation of the final Preservation Plan.

It should be pointed out at this point that this survey can appropriately be only one of EXISTING conditions. This will be discussed below as a suggested

alteration to the Scope of Work. To attempt at this point to insert information about proposed alterations as though they were existing will defeat the entire purpose and philosophy of measured drawings, which are intended as a highly accurate recording of the building as it exists at a specific point in time.

The ground upon which all other parts of the study will be based is the existing building fabric as represented in the measured drawings. The discipline of preparing these drawings is the single best means to a full familiarity with and understanding of the building. In order to make the drawings, every corner must be delved into and, in so doing, every existing condition seen. The existing conditions drawings will be the base for the historical drawings, for the process of alteration generally adds to, sometimes engulfs, but rarely removes original fabric. When the measured drawings are corrected by comparison with historic drawings dating as far back as 1898 and 1904, as well as with original photographs and guidebooks printed when the building was new, these drawings will provide for the first time an accurate record of the building as built to the designs of Henry Ives Cobb and Joseph Huston.

The room-by-room description will augment the drawings in presenting a complete picture of the existing building. The proposed inventory form, a copy of which is included with this submission, indicates the level of detail that will be included. The form has been designed so that the information can easily be computerized at a later date. This survey will determine which rooms are of special architectural or artistic significance, and will provide a base for conservation and preservation planning. The survey will be illustrated with newly made photographs, as many as possible duplicating the angles of early views and showing graphically the sometimes dramatic development that the building has undergone through the years.



The scope of the room-by-room inventory will be expanded by the application of selected analytical techniques. Structural analysis will, on a room-by-room basis, determine the building's capacity for loading. To aid in its preparation, the project is fortunate to have access to the Capitol's original structural drawings. Mechanical and electrical systems will be traced and evaluated. The descriptions of surface finishes will be backdated to the original period by means of paint seriation analysis, and, as required, non-destructive physical probing--removal and replacement of materials for sub-surface inspection--will be used to explore concealed portions of the building, from lay-in suspended ceilings to "mystery" shaftways shown in early drawings but not currently accessible.

As an additional specialized discipline, the description and analysis of the building will be extended to the grounds and external features. A series of development drawings will illustrate the expanding size and the radical changes that have occurred to the surrounding property.

3. The Preservation Plan: As described above, the Preservation Plan is divided into the major components of building function and materials conservation, or, more broadly, between the preservation of the building as an artifact and the restoration or adaptation of the building as a safe and useful container for governmental activities. While the former can be fully considered by a consultant team, the latter will require significant direction from the users of the building, the proper determiners of use policy.

Over the years, the Capitol has changed from the building in which virtually all State government was housed to one from which the executive branch has almost entirely relocated. State departments, once housed in the Capitol, now have accommodations elsewhere, often in their own sizeable buildings. The projected moving of the Governor's office from the building will

effectively eliminate the executive function from the Capitol. At the same time, the completion of the Capitol annex will remove many day-to-day legislative functions from the building. The judiciary, which occupies only a small part of the Capitol, will probably remain as is.

This sequence of events has happened in other Capitols, as executive and legislative staff functions have outgrown the buildings in which they once were comfortably housed. It has generally been found that the proper future role for these buildings is ceremonial, with impressive and dignified surroundings for the lofty functions of government and efficient office space, elsewhere, for the ongoing routine of staff activities. As this ideal can probably not be fully reached, the program and policy portion of the preservation plan will set forth a reasonable allocation of functions within the framework of the Capitol in a restored condition.

In addition to program and policy, the preservation plan must deal with the technicalities of materials preservation and conservation. This encompasses a broad range of concerns from bird-proofing techniques to spalling stone, from decorative arts conservation to removal of trees from the exterior statues, from historic documentary carpet to relocation of the unsightly cooling tower that has been placed on the roof.

4. Report Compilation: The final task, one which goes beyond the major content areas of the Historic Structure Report, is its final compilation and production. The format for the presentation, discussed elsewhere in this submission, will be designed for maximum ease of reference and utility to those concerned with the building in the future, whether they be scholars or maintenance men. A potentially valuable adjunct would be a maintenance manual that could be provided to those responsible for the various aspects of the building's upkeep as a guide to their ongoing activities.



The Scope of Work, as presented, does not explain fully the extent of intended coordination between the historic section prepared in Contract I and the complete Historic Structure Report. Specifically, it is not clear whether the historic section is to be included in its entirety, or is to stand as a separate document, which is abstracted or edited into the final submission. The requirements for Contract II call for a narrative summary history and statement of significance. While our attitude is to retain fully the work of other professionals, should a different policy be intended, we would appreciate the clarification.



## RECOMMENDED CHANGES TO SCOPE OF WORK

1. Drawings: An initial review of the building indicates that there has been relatively little change in the plan layout of the spaces. Original documentation does suggest, though, that the preliminary proposal and executed temporary building, by architect Henry Ives Cobb, are more important in the development of the building than had previously been realized. We recommend that the schedule of measured drawings be revised to include:

a. One complete and accurate set of drawings, including plans of all floor levels, all elevations, and other related drawings and details as required to document the Joseph Huston Capitol Building, as built. These drawings will be based upon the existing condition measured drawings, compared with Huston's plans of 1904 and early photographs and printed plans to achieve the highest possible degree of historic accuracy.

b. One set of drawings adapted from existing drawings by Henry Ives Cobb, rendered at the same scale and in the same drafting style as the above set, suitable to overlay on it to illustrate the relationship between the two buildings.

c. One complete and accurate set of drawings of all floor levels, all elevations, sections, and other related drawings and details to document the Capitol Building as it exists at the time of this report.

As required by the Request for Proposal, all plans, elevations and sections will be drawn to a scale of  $1/16" = 1'-0"$ . The drawings will be executed in ink on Mylar. We recommend a change in the required sheet size to 30" x 42" as one that is ordinarily available and is reproducible on standard sheets of print paper. Because of the rather small scale of the drawings, we recommend that notations of change be kept to a minimum. We suggest that most such annotation is better done in the written portion of the report, which will contain the chronology of the building's development on a room-by-room basis.



No special filing or storage containers for drawings or photographs are anticipated as the responsibility of the consultant.

3. The Report Summary: The exact form and content of this item needs to be clarified by the Capitol Preservation Committee, as its purpose is not fully stated in the Request for Proposals. Possible formats range from a single sheet, multi-folded flyer, in two colors, to a more elaborate multi-page, stapled brochure in the general format of a corporate annual report. We look forward to developing further guidelines for this publication with the Capitol Preservation Committee as the preparation of this report progresses.

4. The Maintenance Manual: If our suggested change in the scope of work is accepted, the maintenance manual will be reproduced separately from the body of the report. It will be xerographically reproduced from original typescript and bound in a heavy paper binding, suitable for placement in the offices of maintenance supervisors and others responsible for the ongoing upkeep of the building.

# ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY WORKSHEET--PENNSYLVANIA CAPITOL

ROOM NUMBER (1906 guide) \_\_\_\_\_ (present) \_\_\_\_\_

ASSIGNMENT (1904 plan) \_\_\_\_\_

(1906 guide) \_\_\_\_\_

(1936 drawing) \_\_\_\_\_

(present) \_\_\_\_\_

## ROOM FINISHES (x=present, o=original, if different)

FLOOR: Concrete \_\_\_\_\_ Terrazzo \_\_\_\_\_

Ceramic Tile \_\_\_\_\_ Mercer Tile \_\_\_\_\_

Wood (plain) \_\_\_\_\_ Wood (parquet) \_\_\_\_\_

Resilient Tile \_\_\_\_\_ Carpet \_\_\_\_\_

Original carpet type \_\_\_\_\_

WALLS: Plaster (plain) \_\_\_\_\_ Drywall \_\_\_\_\_

Prefab panelling \_\_\_\_\_ Masonry \_\_\_\_\_

Other (describe) \_\_\_\_\_

Wallpaper \_\_\_\_\_ Vinyl \_\_\_\_\_ Painted \_\_\_\_\_

DETAIL: Marble wainscot \_\_\_\_\_ Oak wainscot \_\_\_\_\_

Mahogany wainscot \_\_\_\_\_ chair rail, base, p.m. \_\_\_\_\_

Fireplace (stone) \_\_\_\_\_ (tile) \_\_\_\_\_

Plaster cornice (run) \_\_\_\_\_ (molded) \_\_\_\_\_

Pilasters \_\_\_\_\_ Gilding/stencilling \_\_\_\_\_

Integral art \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

CEILING: Plaster (plain) \_\_\_\_\_ (ornamental) \_\_\_\_\_

Acoustic tile \_\_\_\_\_ Lay-in (type) \_\_\_\_\_

DOORS: Wood (panelled) \_\_\_\_\_ (glazed) \_\_\_\_\_ (flush) \_\_\_\_\_

Glass (framed) \_\_\_\_\_ (tempered) \_\_\_\_\_ Metal (type) \_\_\_\_\_

WINDOWS: Wood (sash) \_\_\_\_\_ (casement) \_\_\_\_\_ St. glass \_\_\_\_\_

Metal (sash) \_\_\_\_\_ (casement) \_\_\_\_\_ Skylight \_\_\_\_\_

LIGHTING: Orig. chandelier (# and type) \_\_\_\_\_ (exist?) \_\_\_\_\_

Orig. sconces (# and type) \_\_\_\_\_ (exist?) \_\_\_\_\_

Fluorescent (lay-in) \_\_\_\_\_ (surface) \_\_\_\_\_ Incan. \_\_\_\_\_

PLUMBING: Closets \_\_\_\_\_ Lavatories \_\_\_\_\_ Urinals \_\_\_\_\_

Service sinks \_\_\_\_\_ Stalls \_\_\_\_\_

INDICATE NUMBER OF ALL WINDOWS, DOORS, FIXTURES, ETC.

DESCRIBE NOTABLE FEATURES ON REVERSE

We strongly recommend that the currently proposed alterations to the Capitol NOT be included in the existing condition drawings. The very premise of measured drawings is that they represent absolute reality at a given point in time. The proposed alterations do not exist and are subject to design change at any point prior to and/or during construction. Even if constructed according to the present design intent, unanticipated conditions will inevitably cause changes to take place. The drawings will, therefore, not represent reality at any time, even a time in the future. Accounting for the now proposed alterations must be the role of future historians, for whom they will be existing fact, even as we now have the task of accounting for alterations made in the past.

2. The Preservation Plan: As mentioned above, we feel that a great deal of benefit can be derived from making available to those responsible for the maintenance of the Capitol a condensation, or abstract, of those portions of the Preservation Plan that relate to their daily activities. A maintenance manual of this sort can provide a framework for periodic preventive maintenance of building systems as well as a guide and caution to those who apply cleaning and routine repair techniques to the building. We recommend that the final presentation of the report include such a publication.



## FORMAT OF FINAL SUBMISSION

The final submission will have three distinct formats as follows:

1. The Historic Structure Report: This will be presented in a series of bound volumes, the precise number to be determined as both contracts progress. The architectural portion of the report will be divided into three major sections, the first will contain the detailed description and analysis of the building, the second will be the preservation plan, and the third will be the required appendix, which may be bound with the preservation plan, or separately, as size dictates.

The Request for Proposals indicates that this consultant is expected to re-work the historical report (Contract 1) into a unified graphic style with the architectural portion of the study. This will require careful coordination with the historical contractor to insure uniformity of presentation style and faithfulness to that contractor's intent.

All submissions will be rendered in typescript on quality paper, bound in a cover similar to that used on this submission. Photographs will be high-quality xerographic reproductions of the original prints, which will be submitted separately.

2. Drawings and Photographs: These will, due to their unusual size, be submitted as separate packages. The drawings will (if our recommended revision is approved) be submitted as 30" x 42" reproducible Mylars of original ink drawings rendered on sheets specially designed for this project. Unless requested by the Capitol Preservation Committee, no punching or special storage hardware will be included on the drawings. For convenience of reference, the drawings will be reproduced at a reduced size in the body of the report.

The photographs will be submitted in the required format (negatives, contact prints, 8" x 10" prints) in acid-free sleeves, suitable for archival storage, unless otherwise requested by the Committee.



**A HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**

**Preliminary Submission  
for**

**THE PENNSYLVANIA CAPITOL  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania**

**prepared by**

**MENDEL·MESICK·COHEN·WAITE·HALL·ARCHITECTS**  
388 Broadway  
Albany, New York 12207  
(518) 463-2276

**DECEMBER, 1985**



## INTRODUCTION TO THE PRELIMINARY SUBMISSION

This document is submitted as the Preliminary Phase Submission of D.G.S. Contract No. A 948-503.1, Historic Structure Report for the Pennsylvania Capitol. As defined in the contract specifications, it presents an outline for the final Historic Structure Report, in the form of a Table of Contents for the three volumes that will make up the final report. Included is explanatory text, as necessary, for each of the listed items.

To date, the efforts of the architectural staff have been concentrated on the preparation of the first comprehensive and accurate set of architectural drawings that has ever been developed for the Capitol. When complete, this set of drawings will consist of eight plans, two building sections, and all elevations. At this time, the building has been fully measured and the drawings are largely completed. A great deal of effort has been directed into verifying and refining the accuracy of the drawings and into producing the highest graphic quality. Because the drawings will be the foundation upon which the remainder of the Report will be built, it is felt that their quality should not be compromised.

At this point we are in receipt of draft copies of the room-by-room histories prepared by the Contract I consultant and are about to begin the field survey and evaluation of the physical evidence of the building's history and condition. This will be keyed to the drawings, which will soon be completed. Together they will describe the Capitol as it now stands and will be the basis for the detailed building conservation and restoration recommendations that will follow in the final submission.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### VOLUME ONE--INTRODUCTION AND HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

#### PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Preface will outline the history of the current Capitol restoration effort to the time of the present study. It will include the inception, in the office of the Speaker of the House, of the concept of the need for professional historical study and restoration planning, the initial involvement of the Department of General Services, and an outline of steps taken to date, including the space allocation study prepared by the House of Representatives and the fire prevention and life-safety study prepared by Day and Zimmermann Associates. This summary project history will be based largely upon information to be gathered through interviews with such individuals as Ruthann Hubbert, of the House of Representatives staff, and Robert Glenn, of the Department of General Services, who have been associated with the restoration effort from its beginning. This section of the Report also will introduce the respective firms engaged in the present work as well as provide acknowledgement to the various parties who have contributed to this study.

#### INTRODUCTION

The Introduction will explain the purpose of the Historic Structure Report as a disciplined process consisting of a thorough analysis of all known documentary sources relating to the building's history and a comprehensive examination of the existing building fabric. The completion of these procedures will lead to the formulation of plans for preservation and restoration without whim or uncertainty in a logical, sequential manner. This approach will ensure that the historic integrity of the preserved structure will survive extensive renewal necessary for modern functional requirements and compliance with current safety codes.

The Introduction will also outline the methodology followed in preparing a Historic Structure Report, in which detailed documentary research is used as a guide to close and critical examination of the existing building fabric to create a basis for preservation and restoration recommendations.

#### HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

Based upon the Historical Analysis Study currently being prepared by Heritage Studies, Inc., under Contract I of the Historic Structure Report, this narrative summary will present an overview of the history and significance of the present Capitol and of the modifications that have been made to its fabric subsequent to its initial completion. It should be noted at this point that the alterations treated here in overview will be delineated more completely in Volume Two--  
Analysis of

Existing Conditions. Both this section and the Analysis of Existing Conditions in Volume Two will draw heavily upon the existing architectural and engineering drawings included in the inventory and integrated index prepared as part of Contract I.

The Historical Analysis will be organized in four sections as follows:

- A. History of the Capitol grounds, outlining their development from the grounds of the 1840s Capitol, which remained largely intact even after the present Capitol was built, through the present extended and modified condition. Included will be descriptive material regarding the various subsidiary buildings that have shared the grounds with the three Capitols.
- B. The initial construction of the present Capitol, including descriptions and analyses of Henry Ives Cobb and Joseph Huston, illustrated with early architectural drawings and photographs.
- C. Alterations to the present Capitol. This overview will be based upon comparison between existing and original condition drawings and photographs and upon field observations, all of which will be presented in detail in the following volume.
- D. Statement of significance. This statement will place the Pennsylvania Capitol into historic and architectural perspective among comparable buildings of its type and period throughout the country.

## VOLUME TWO--ANALYSIS OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

As the quality of future preservation and restoration decisions is necessarily dependent upon a thorough understanding of the building fabric, this volume of the Historic Structure Report will undertake first to describe, then to analyze, the existing condition of the Pennsylvania Capitol. The volume will be divided into two major sections as follows:

### DESCRIPTION

The first part of the Existing Conditions analysis will be a thorough, systematic, objective, and detailed written description of all existing features of the Capitol and its surrounding area. It is the discipline of preparing this text, along with the measured drawings with which it will be illustrated, that provides the restoration architect with an intimate understanding of the building's preservation problems as well as the impact of history upon the details of its form.



A. Grounds

1. General statement and description of character
2. Boundaries and adjacent land uses, historic and current
3. Topography
4. Landscaping, a description of all man-made features including:
  - a. Plantings
  - b. Roads and walks
  - c. Civic art, including furniture, railings and balustrades, fountains, and sculpture
5. Utilities

B. Exterior

1. General description
2. Foundations
3. Walls, including ornamental elements
4. Roofs, including domes, chimneys, and skylights
5. Doors and windows, including entrances and porches
6. Special features, including lighting fixtures and integral statuary

C. Interior

1. General description, explaining the horizontal and vertical organization of spaces within the building.
2. Room by room descriptions, arranged floor by floor, serially by room number. The numbers will be keyed to existing condition plans of the building and will follow, as closely as possible, the original room numbering scheme, much of which remains intact. Each room will be described according to the following format:
  - a. General description, including original, intermediate, and present uses. This introductory paragraph will describe the changes, both in use and in appearance, that have occurred in each room through its history.

- b. Floor
- c. Walls
- d. Ceiling
- e. Doors and trim
- f. Windows and trim
- g. General interior trim (chair rail, baseboard, paneling, etc.)
- h. Hardware
- i. Heating
- j. Lighting
- k. Plumbing
- l. Paint seriation
- m. Special features, including evidence of missing original elements.

3. Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

As a supplement to the listings of such visible components of the HVAC installation as grilles and radiators, which are included in the room-by-room descriptions, this section will deal with the overall mechanical systems of the building, including heat generation, distribution, and control, both historically and at present.

4. Electrical System

As a supplement to the listings of lighting fixtures and other visible electrical equipment that have been included in the room-by-room descriptions, this section will deal with the general distribution and control of the electrical and internal communications systems, both historically and at present.

5. Plumbing System

As a supplement to the listings of plumbing fixtures that have been included in the room-by-room descriptions, this section will deal with the overall design of the building's plumbing systems, hot and cold

water supply, sanitary drainage, water heating methodologies, and compressed air systems, both historical and current.

## PROBLEMS OF REPAIR

While uniquely specific and serious problems of material deterioration have been enumerated in the exterior and interior descriptions, general material preservation problems will be discussed in this section. The organization of the discussion will roughly parallel that of the building description, with the principal categories of the text arranged by material type according to the following format. Note that only existing conditions and problems are considered at this point. Recommended remedial treatment techniques will be found in Volume Three--Preservation Plan.

### A. Grounds

1. Plantings
2. Roadways, walks, and paving
3. Sculpture and stonework
4. Exterior metalwork

### B. Building Exterior

1. Granite
2. Marble
3. Wood
4. Bronze
5. Roofing (metal)
6. Roofing (tile)

### C. Building Interior

1. Wood
2. Ceramic tile (general)
3. Ceramic tile (Mercer)



4. Marble
  5. Resilient tile
  6. Concrete
  7. Plaster
  8. Carpet
  9. Bronze
  10. Glass
  11. Stencilling and gilding
  12. Painting
  13. Mosaic
  14. Leaded stained glass
- D. Utility Systems
1. HVAC system
  2. Electrical system (including energy conservation)
  3. Plumbing system
  4. Elevators
- E. Structural System
- (Structural capacity of floors)
- F. Life-safety considerations
1. Code analysis
  2. Fire detection and suppression
  3. Barrier-free access

## VOLUME THREE--PRESERVATION PLAN

### PRESERVATION POLICY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

In order to achieve general acceptance of a preservation program, it is essential to state clearly, in non-technical language, understandable outside of the architectural and preservation professions, exactly what is meant by historic preservation and restoration. In working with historic buildings one encounters, with some frequency, individuals who are familiar with preservation only in the context of carefully restored house museums. Questions are posed in all seriousness such as "Does preservation mean we will have to work under gas light?" or "Will we not have any choice in the appearance of our work environment?" These questions must be answered fully and clearly. The introductory section of the Preservation Plan will do just that. It will explain the differences in approach between pure restoration, partial restoration, and adaptive use. It will select from the infinite range of restoration levels that which is most appropriate for the Capitol and will explain its effect upon the building and its future users. It will explain the degree in which historic goals may be subordinated to those of function and the ways in which function may have to be modified to fit more easily into a historic environment. When adopted, these will be the goals and objectives of the Capitol Preservation Committee in its ongoing work in the Capitol. The remainder of this volume will discuss the means of implementing these goals.

### BUILDING USE PROGRAM

When built, the Capitol housed all of the State's administrative departments in addition to the Governor, the Legislature (which had office accommodation only for its top leadership), and the Supreme and Superior Courts. Today the Legislature has expanded to fill most of the building, the administrative departments have been entirely removed, and the governor's office is preparing to relocate to the Capitol annex. The new addition to the Capitol will facilitate another major change in space use patterns within the building. This reallocation of space, if properly planned, can be used to facilitate the achievement of the state preservation goals. This section of the Report will deal conceptually with the question of space use and will establish those uses that are most suitable for the historic Capitol and those that are best housed in other spaces. It will deal specifically only with such unique facilities as the present Governor's Office and Reception Room, whose history is so important that special planning consideration is necessary. Included in this section will be an evaluation of the proposed uses on the integrity of the building.

### BUILDING PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION PROGRAM

In this section of the Report, the philosophies and broadly scaled planning statements of the previous two sections will be made specific and combined with the data presented in the previous two volumes to form a schematic plan for the

Capitol's preservation and restoration. The section will be divided into three major subdivisions as follows:

A. Schematic Design

1. Plan changes to accommodate recommended functional changes
2. Safety and code upgrading considerations, including:
  - a. Emergency egress
  - b. Barrier free access
  - c. Fire detection and suppression
  - d. Energy conservation

As a note to this sub-section we feel that there exists a possibility of creative new solutions to the problems of emergency egress that can be accomplished with less expense and less damage to the building fabric than those currently proposed! We reiterate here our previous recommendation that no construction work be undertaken in the Capitol until this comprehensive preservation plan has been presented and accepted.

B. Building Conservation Measures

This sub-section will deal in detail with the problems of materials conservation and maintenance and will recommend appropriate remedial measures for the problems of repair that were defined in Volume Two. It will be arranged by material type, as was the previous section.

## GROUPS RESTORATION

In this portion of the preservation plan the specialized problems of landscape conservation and restoration will be discussed, from the overall considerations of planning to the details of material selection and maintenance.

## ITEMIZED WORK ELEMENTS WITH PRIORITIES AND COSTS

In planning for the restoration of a building, one must follow a logical sequence of work. Certain items are immediately necessary for the preservation of the building, others are of second priority--needed for safety upgrading or function improvement. Tertiary items are those that are required solely for upgrading of historic accuracy. While following that general outline of task priorities, it is desirable, too, not to undertake work that will later need to be removed or redone as further restoration takes place. This section will set forth a logical



sequence of preservation operations with priorities, along with budget-level costs for their accomplishment.

#### VOLUME FOUR--APPENDIX

The final volume of the Historic Structure Report will contain the back-up data for the statements and conclusions made previously in the report. It will have the following major sections:

##### ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

These will include the historic and newly prepared drawings illustrating the original, present, and recommended future conditions of the Capitol.

##### RECORD OF MATERIALS ANALYSIS

- A. Tabulation of paint seriation data
- B. Tabulation of mortar analysis data

##### ASSESSMENT OF FUTURE HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL/ENGINEERING POTENTIAL

##### RECORDING OF EXTRANEIOUS DOCUMENTARY DATA



A P P E N D I X    I I





# State Capitol Restoration/General Building Maintenance Responsibility Chart

	Leg. Comm. handles all restoration work.	Board (cit. or leg.) handles restoration work & appointments favor Leg.	Board (cit. or leg.) shares restoration work jointly w/exec. dept. & appointments favor Leg.	Leg. Comm. handles maintenance & repairs.	Board (cit. or leg.) handles maintenance & repairs & appointments favor Leg.	Exec. Dept. handles maintenance & repairs.
CA	X			X		
CN	X			X		
IL	X			X		
LA	X			X		
ME			X			X
MD		X			X	
MI		X*			X	
NH	X			X		
NJ	X			X		
NY			X			X
ND		X			X	
OK		X			X	
OR	X			X		
PA		X			X	
SC	X			X		
TN		X			X	
TX		X			X	
WV		X†			X†	
WI		X			X	

\* Board now favors Executive

† Board requires Senate's approval

STATE - CALIFORNIA

OVERSIGHT GROUP - Joint Rules Committee

MEMBERSHIP - Senators: 4 Senators from the Senate Committee on Rules, 6 Senators appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules.

Representatives: Assembly Speaker, 9 Assemblymen from the Assembly Committee on Rules.

DUTIES: The Joint Committee on Rules controls all aspects of Capitol Restoration. The Committee approves all projects, approves all contracts and bids, and expends all funds approved for restoration projects. Further the Joint Rules Committee is charged with general maintenance and repair in the State Capitol Building.

SOURCE - California Code

Division 2:9107, 9123-9124

CONTACT - Wendy Franklin

Curator

State Capitol Museum

State Capitol, Room 124

Sacramento, California 95814

916-324-0333



## STATE - CONNECTICUT

### OVERSIGHT GROUP - Joint Committee on Legislative Management

MEMBERSHIP - Senators: President pro tem, Majority Leader, Deputy Majority Leader, Minority Leader, Assistant Minority Leader, 2 Senators appointed by President pro tem, 1 Senator appointed by Minority Leader.

Representatives: House Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Majority Leader, Deputy Majority Leader, Minority Leader, Assistant Minority Leader, 1 Representative appointed by Speaker, 1 Representative appointed by Minority Leader.

DUTIES - The Joint Committee on Legislative Management is charged with general maintenance and repair duties in the State Capitol Building.

### OVERSIGHT GROUP - Commission on Capitol Preservation and Restoration

MEMBERSHIP - Senators: Pres. pro tem appoints two members (Senators or Citizens), Senate Minority Leader appoints 1 member (Senator or Citizen), Chairman of the Joint Committee on Legislative Management appoints 2 members (Senators or Citizens).

Representatives: House Speaker appoints 2 members (Representatives or Citizens), House Minority Leader appoints 1 member (Representative or Citizen).

Executive: Governor appoints 2 members, Chairman of Connecticut Historical Commission appoints 1 member (Member of Connecticut Historical Commission).

DUTIES - The Commission works jointly with the Joint Committee on Legislative Management in the supervision of Capitol Restoration projects. The Preservation Commission must approve all restoration plans before they commence and must approve all bids and contracts before the Joint Committee expends funds for project costs.

SOURCE - Connecticut General Statutes

Chapter 18a:2-71--2-71h

Chapter 47:4-241

CONTACT - Rev. Joseph Devine

CONTACT - Rev. Joseph Devine

State Commission on Capitol Preservation and Restoration

State Capitol, Room 505

Hartford, Connecticut 06106

203-5662902

STATE - ILLINOIS

OVERSIGHT GROUP - Legislative Space Needs Commission

MEMBERSHIP - Senators: 4 Senators appointed by Senate President, 3 Senators appointed by Senate Minority Leader.  
Representatives: 4 Representatives appointed by Speaker, 3 Representatives appointed by House Minority Leader.

DUTIES - The Legislative Space Needs Commission has in its exclusive jurisdiction the design, planning, construction, reconstruction, installation of facilities and projects done in and around the State Capitol Building. Further the Commission is charged with general maintenance and repair in the State Capitol Building.

SOURCE - Illinois General Statutes  
Chapter 63:221-223.06

CONTACT - Legislative Space Needs Commission

## STATE - LOUISIANA

OVERSIGHT GROUP - Senate President, House Speaker

DUTIES - The Louisiana State Capitol Building is under the control of the Legislature. Space allocations are determined by the Legislature through the Legislative Budgetary Control Council. General Maintenance and repair are handled by the building superintendant who is under the direction of the Senate President and House Speaker. Further, when renovation or restoration is to be done on the Capitol Building, the Senate President and House Speaker decide and approve all projects before they commence.

SOURCE - Louisiana Statutes  
R.S. 49:150.1

CONTACT - Charles Schwing  
Capitol Architect  
721 Government St.  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802  
504-344-3000



STATE - MAINE

OVERSIGHT GROUP - Legislative Council

MEMBERSHIP - Senators: Senate President, Senate Floor Leader, Senate Floor Leader's Assistants.

Representatives: House Speaker, House Floor Leaders, House Floor Leader's Assistants.

DUTIES - The Legislative Council works jointly with the Bureau of Public Improvements and the Capitol Area Commission in deciding what projects are to be initiated on the Capitol and other State Buildings. The Legislative Council must approve all restoration plans before they commence, though the actual duties of bidding, contracts, etc. is delegated to the Executive-appointed Capitol Area Commission.

SOURCE - Maine Statutes

Chapter 7:161

Chapter 14-A:304

CONTACT - Earle G. Shettleworth

Director and State Historic Preservation Officer

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

55 Capitol St.

Augusta, Me. 04333

207-289-2132

STATE - MARYLAND

OVERSIGHT GROUP - Maryland Historic Trust

MEMBERSHIP - Senators: Senate President

Representatives: House Speaker

Executive: Governor

Chairman of Maryland Historical Society

DUTIES - The Maryland Historic Trust must approve all Capitol Restoration projects before they commence and handles all bids and contracts. Further, the Trust is charged with general amintenance and repair duties in the State Capitol Building.

SOURCE - Maryland Code

Chapter 9:9-502—9-505

CONTACT - Nancy Bramucci

Curator

Commission on Artisitic Property

Box 828

Annapolis, Maryland 21404

301-269-3915

## STATE - MISSISSIPPI

### OVERSIGHT GROUP - State Building Commission

DUTIES - The Mississippi State Building Commission controlled the major restoration work in the State Capitol Building which was completed in 1983. The plans for this work were developed and adopted in the early 1970's when the State Building Commission was composed of the Governor and 8 Legislators. Midway through the restoration work, a new Governor cleared the Commission of its Legislative members and replaced them with citizen members (citizens still make up the Commission today). The major work done on the Capitol (plan development and adoption, awarding of bids and contracts) was carried out under the Legislator-composed Commission.

SOURCE - Mississippi Code

Chapter 11:13-11-1—13-11-4

CONTACT - James Chastain

State Building Commission

1501 Sillers Building

Jackson, Mississippi 39202

601-359-3621

## STATE - NEW HAMPSHIRE

### OVERSIGHT GROUP - Joint Committee on Legislative Facilities

MEMBERSHIP - Senators: Senate President (or his designee), Majority Leader, Minority Leader, Chairman of Senate Finance Committee, Chairman of Senate Appropriations Committee, 2 Senators appointed by Senate President.  
Representatives: House Speaker (or his designee), Majority Leader, Minority Leader, Chairman of House Finance Committee, Chairman of House Appropriations Committee, 2 Representatives appointed by Speaker.

DUTIES - The Joint Committee on Legislative Facilities has assumed, there is no legal mandate or justification, the responsibility of supervision of Capitol Restoration projects. The Committee must approve all restoration plans before they commence, approves all bids and contracts, and expends all funds approved for restoration projects. The Joint Committee is also charged with general maintenance and repair in the State Capitol Building.

SOURCE - New Hampshire Statutes  
Chapter 17-E:1-5

CONTACT - Linda Ray Wilson  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
DRED - Box 856  
Concord, N.H. 03301  
603-271-3483



STATE - NEW JERSEY

OVERSIGHT GROUP - Legislative Services Commission

MEMBERSHIP - Senators: 4 Senators of the Majority Party appointed by the Senate President,  
4 Senators of the Minority Party appointed by the Senate President.  
Representatives: 4 Senators of the Majority Party appointed by the House  
Speaker, 4 Representatives of the Minority appointed by the House Speaker.

DUTIES - The Legislative Services Commission works with the Legislative Facilities Committee and jointly approves Capitol Restoration projects before they commence. The Commission is also charged with general maintenance and repair in the State Capitol Building. There is, however, no legal mandate for the Commission's role in Capitol Restoration. The Committee acquired these responsibilities gradually.

SOURCE - New Jersey Statutes  
Chapter 52:11-55—1F-57

CONTACT - Charles Stapleton  
Executive Director to Senate Minority  
State House  
Trenton, New Jersey 08625  
609-292-5135

STATE - NEW YORK

OVERSIGHT GROUP - Temporary Satte Commission on the Restoration of the Capitol

MEMBERSHIP - Senators: 2 members appointed by the President pro tem, 1 member appointed by the Senate Minority Leader.

Reprseentatives: 2 members appointed by the Assambly Speaker, 1 member appointed by the Assembly Minority Leader.

Executive: 3 members appointed by the Governor, Commissioner of General Services, Commissioner of Records and Historic Preservation.

DUTIES - The Temporary State Commisison on the Restoration of the Capitol works with the Department of General Services in jointly overseeing Capitol Restoration work and implementing the Commission's Capitol Building Masterplan. The Department of General Services is charged with general maintenece and repair in the State Capitol Building.

SOURCE - New York State Statutes

State Operations Budget

Temporary State Commission on the Restoration of the Capitol

CONTACT - Mr. Matthew Bender

Chairman Temporary State Commission on the Restoration of the Capitol

P.O.Box 7016, Alfred A. Smith Building

Albany New York 12225

518-473-0341

STATE - NORTH DAKOTA

OVERSIGHT GROUP - Capitol Grounds and Planning Commission

MEMBERSHIP - Senators: 3 Senators appointed by Senate President

Representatives: 3 Representatives appointed by the House Speaker

Executive: Lt. Governor, 2 Citizens appointed by Lt. Governor.

DUTIES - The Capitol Grounds and Planning Commission oversees all aspects of Capitol Restoration work. The Commission must approve projects before their commencement and handles all bids and contracts. In addition, the Commission handles all general repairs and maintenance to the State Capitol Building.

SOURCE - North Dakota Code

Chapter 48:48-10-01—48-10-02

CONTACT - North Dakota Office of Institutions

State Capitol

Bismarck, North Dakota 58505

608-266-2731

## STATE - PENNSYLVANIA

### OVERSIGHT GROUP - Capitol Preservation Committee

MEMBERSHIP - Senators: 2 Senators from Majority Party appointed by Senate President,  
2 Senators from Minority Party appointed by Senate President  
Representatives: 2 Representatives from MAjority Party appointed by Speaker  
2 representatives from Minority Party appointed by Speaker  
Governor: 3 Citizens appointed by Governor with background in restoration  
Secretary of Department of General Services (or his designee)  
Judicial: 1 member not from the Judiciary appointed by Chief Justice.  
Chairman of Satte Art Commission  
Executive Director Pennsylvania History and Museum Commission

DUTIES - The Capitol Preservation Committee develops plans for restoration of the State Capitol Building and decides jointly with the Department of General Services what restoration projects are to be undertaken. The Committee monitors all restoration projects and has sole control over the Capitol Restoration Trust Fund from which Capitol Restoration funds are expended. Further, the Committee monitors all renovations and general repairs to the State Capitol Building.

SOURCE - Pennsylvania Statutes  
71 P. S.:1047.25-1047.26

CONTACT - Ruthann Hubbert  
Administrator  
Capitol Preservation Committee  
House Post Office Box 231  
Main Capitol  
Harrisburg Pennsylvania 17120  
717-783-6484



STATE - SOUTH CAROLINA

OVERSIGHT GROUP - State House Committee

MEMBERSHIP - Senators: 5 Senators appointed by the Lt. Governor (Senate President)  
Representatives: 5 Representatives appointed by House Speaker

DUTIES - The State House Committee reviews and must approve all Capitol Restoration projects before they commence. The Committee is also charged with general maintenance and repair in the Satte Capitol Building.

SOURCE - South Carolina Code  
Chapter 10: 1-40

CONTACT - Mrs. Janet T. Lamb  
Technical Information Specialist  
Historical Programs Section  
Departemnt of Archives and History  
P.O.Box 11, 669 Capitol Station  
Columbia South Carolina 29211-1669  
803-758-5816

## STATE - TENNESSEE

### OVERSIGHT GROUP - State Building Commission

#### MEMEBERSHIP - Senators: Senate President

Representatives: House Speaker

Executive: Governor, Secretary of Finance and Administration

Constitutional Officers (elected by Legislature): Treasurer, Comptroller,  
Secretary of State.

DUTIES - The Satte Building Commission, composed of 2 members representing the executive branch, 2 members directly reprseenting the legislative branch, and 3 members appointed indirectly by the Legislative branch control Capitol Restoration. The Commission must approve all Capitol Restoration projects before they commence and also ahndles bids, contracts, etc.

#### SOURCE - Tennesse Statutes

Chapter 15:4-15-101—4-15-102

#### CONTACT - Michael A Fitts

State Architect

Office of Architectural Services

James K. Polk Building Suite 1700

505 Dederick St.

Nashville Tennessee 37219

615-741-2388

STATE - TEXAS

OVERSIGHT GROUP - State Preservation Board

MEMBERSHIP - Senators: Senate President, 1 Senator appointed by the Senate President.

Representatives: Speaker, 1 Representative appointed by Speaker.

Executive: Governor, 1 Citizen appointed by Governor.

DUTIES: The State Preservation Board must approve all Capitol Restoration projects before their commencement. The Board delegates the duties of bids, contracts, etc. to the Capitol Architect, whom the Board appoints. The Board is also charged with general amintenance and repair in the State Capitol Building.

SOURCE - Texas Civil Statutes

Chapter 106:6145-14

CONTACT - Bob Mayberry

State Preservation Board

P.O.Box 12276

Austin, Texas 78711

512-475-4218

STATE - WISCONSIN

OVERSIGHT GROUP - State Building Commission

MEMBERSHIP - Senators: 3 Senators appointed by Senate President  
Representatives: 3 Representatives appointed by the House Speaker  
Executive: Governor, Citizen appointed by the Governor

DUTIES - The State Building Commission must approve all Capitol Restoration projects before they commenec. The Commission decides on budgetary allotments and project concepts, but delegates actual oversight (bids, contracts, etc. ) to the State Facilities Management Division of the Department of Administration. General maintenance and repair duties in the State Capitol Building are handled by the Building and Grounds Division of the Department of Administration.

SOURCE - Wisconsin Statutes

Chapter 18:13.48

20.710

20.924

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